



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24934
9 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter dated
9 December 1992, by the President of the Republic of Croatia
Mr. Franjo Tudjman, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this
letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 9 December from the President of the Republic of
Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. The situation in the Republic of Croatia compels me to send you this letter in which I would like to draw your attention to a number of pressing problems which are a major burden not only to Croatia but also to the international community which has undertaken to take an active part in establishing and sustaining peace in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. I must start by regretfully stating the fact that the joint efforts of the United Nations and the European Community have not yet produced the anticipated results. On the contrary, after the initial positive steps subsequent progress has been frustrated by extreme Serbian elements in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) encouraged and given decisive political and material support by Serbian (Yugoslav) authorities in Belgrade.
2. Contrary to all our expectations and hopes, the aggression against Croatia continues even after the international recognition of her independence and in spite of the engagement of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), entrusted with ensuring the cessation of armed conflict, supervising the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army, disarming Serbian paramilitary irregular groups in the UNPAs, and facilitating the return of displaced persons and refugees in order to ensure the gradual re-establishment of the legal system and authorities of the Republic of Croatia in the UNPAs and the so-called "pink zones". The conduct of extreme Serbian elements, roused and given continuous political and material support by the authorities in Belgrade and the Yugoslav Army, has almost completely thwarted the implementation of the Vance Plan. The Yugoslav Army continues to help the rebels with personnel and military equipment and material, including combat helicopters. Brutal terrorism still reigns in three UNPA sectors (East, North and South), and murders, the burning and destruction of homes, demolition of churches and the killing of cattle and other domestic animals are continuing on a daily basis. The victims of armed robbery are principally helpless elderly people remaining in these areas. Thus, more than 600 Croatian citizens have been killed in these areas since the arrival of UNPROFOR. Even some members of the so-called "local police" are shocked by the savagery of the Serbian "special militias" whose victims also include the "moderate" Serbs in these areas. Even in Sector West there have recently been attempts to offset the modest results achieved so far, thus Serbian extremists from Knin and Bosnia and Herzegovina visit the area in question and publicly state that they will establish there the rule of cruel anarchy equal to that in other UNPA sectors.
3. It is quite clear that the responsibility for the non-implementation of the peace plan lies beyond any doubt with the "Knin authorities" which have abused the trust shown to "local authorities" in the implementation of a part of the said plan, and which have, on the contrary, created or maintained conditions permitting anarchy and disorder. In doing so they have

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perfidiously taken advantage of UNPROFOR and of the cessation of armed conflict in the area in order to realize their claims to "sovereignty and statehood" by refusing to withdraw and disarm their irregular formations in accordance with Security Council resolution 762 (1992) and by attempting to reinforce usurpation.

4. All this has been confirmed by the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, to the Security Council of 24 November 1992 (S/24848). The disregard of human rights and daily crimes are borne out by the report of the Special Rapporteur and other United Nations representatives on the basis of which the Third Committee of the General Assembly passed the resolution of 3 December 1992 (A/C.4/4/L.9/Rev.1). This has given rise to growing concerns of the international community and global public opinion, as witnessed, among others by the joint statement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Balkan Countries issued late last month at the Istanbul Conference, and by the resolution of the Sixth Extraordinary session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference early this month.

5. In consideration of the fact that the Vance Plan has been implemented only with regard to its initial part, i.e. that Yugoslav Army forces have withdrawn from the territory of the Republic of Croatia, whereas all the other parts still await implementation, I consider it my duty, Mr. President, to express my conviction, shared daily by a growing number of global factors, that the solution of the existing crisis requires more energetic steps to be taken by the international community, and primarily by the Security Council, than has so far been the case.

6. Therefore, allow me to propose to the Security Council to take the only avenue which can put a stop to the insane aggression focused on the conquest of ethnically "cleansed" territories of other States. I have in mind efficient steps resembling those taken in the case of aggression against Kuwait and with regard to the present-day situation in Somalia. I would therefore propose that the United Nations, in order to end the war and create the prerequisite conditions for permanent peace in the area, should take the following steps:

(a) Authorize UNPROFOR to implement its task within the scope of the Vance Plan, if necessary by use of force as well;

(b) Have UNPROFOR, in accordance with Security Council resolution 769 (1992), urgently enforce a strict regimen of control along the international borders of the Republic of Croatia with Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to prevent the uncontrolled traffic of goods and people, and in particular the crossing of armed formations or the delivery of weapons and military equipment;

(c) Have UNPROFOR disarm all Serbian paramilitary formations in the UNPAs and the so-called "pink zones" by 31 December 1992;

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(d) Permit the return of displaced persons to the so-called "pink zones" by 31 December 1992, and to the UNPAs until the expiry of the UNPROFOR mandate in spring 1993;

(e) Permit the opening of expressway and rail routes along the Zagreb-Stavonski Brod-Lipovac section, which is an integral part of the route leading from Europe to the south-east of the continent (Belgrade-Skopje-Athens-Istanbul), thus removing the existing blockade of overall economic life in the area, by 31 December 1992;

(f) Permit Croatian authorities, by 31 December 1992, to put up a provisional pontoon bridge across the Masleničko Ždrilo strait, and to start building the new bridge so as to allow for its completion before the opening of the 1994 tourist season;

(g) Permit Croatian authorities, by 31 December 1992, to use the international airports of Zemunik (near Zadar) and Klisa (near Osijek);

(h) Permit Croatian authorities, as soon as possible and with the assistance of UNPROFOR, to effect mine clearance at the Peruća Dam, which would allow for the normal operation of the hydropower plant and remove the fears and insecurity of the population downstream of the dam with respect to possible disaster;

(i) Make possible the repair of power transmission lines in UNPA Sectors North and South, and thereby permit the establishment of the integral power transmission system by the respective public utility agency (Hrvatska Elektroprivreda), this being of particular importance for power supply throughout Croatia, and particularly in southern Dalmatia, and UNPA Sectors North and South;

(j) Permit the opening of the rail and road route Split-Knin-Karlovac-Zagreb and further to Europe, by February 1993;

(k) Enable elections to be held in the UNPAs, under the supervision of the United Nations and European Community monitors, for the Chamber of Županiye (Counties) of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia and for local self-government bodies in municipalities and districts, which is also requested by the Serbian National Party and the majority of the Serbian population in the UNPAs who oppose the extremist policy of the self-styled "leaders" who have overthrown the lawfully elected representatives;

(l) Prevent, as urgently as possible and in order to normalize life in the UNPAs, the continuation of Serbian extremist opposition to the implementation of the Vance Plan, which enjoys the political and material support of Serbian authorities from Belgrade (and from Bosnia and Herzegovina); this is the prerequisite condition to establish the functioning of administrative, welfare and health services (PTT, banks, etc.) of the Republic of Croatia in these areas, the supply of basic necessities, the arrival of physicians and medical teams, and clergymen of all faiths, in order

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to help the population suffering from the terrorism of Serbian extremists and paramilitary formations.

7. For its part the Republic of Croatia undertakes to provide unreserved support and assistance in the implementation of the Vance Plan and the aforementioned requests. The Republic of Croatia will unqualifiedly protect human rights and the rights of ethnic communities in the UNPAs pursuant to her Constitution, the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Rights of Ethnic Communities, and all other laws within the scope of its legislation, including the Abolition Law.

8. The Republic of Croatia supports the efforts of the United Nations to establish an ad hoc international tribunal to try war crimes and investigate instances of criminal violations of international humanitarian law through the United Nations War Crimes Commission and on the basis of Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992).

9. Finally, let me assure you, Mr. President, that all the efforts of the Croatian authorities are focused on providing the prerequisite conditions for ending the crisis and bringing about the cessation of bloodshed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and for the establishment of permanent peace in this part of Europe.

Dr. Franjo Tudjman
President of the Republic
of Croatia



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9 December 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex) in the wake of the Turkish Government's proposal to send troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia condemning the Turkish proposal for sending
troops to Bosnia

Belgrade, 7 December. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assessed the Turkish Government's proposal for sending Turkish troops to the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina as "direct support to the escalation of war clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina". To quote the statement by the Yugoslav Government:

"The decision of the Turkish Government to propose to the Turkish Parliament to send Turkish troops to the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina represents direct support to the escalation of war clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Encouraging one side to continue operations in the civil and ethnic conflict would result in increasing the number of victims and prolonging the plight of the entire population of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"This decision is not in accordance with the conclusions of the London Conference. It can only harm the negotiating process in Geneva and the peace efforts of the United Nations and the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It encourages the involvement of the extreme Islamic factor and spreads the religious nature of the conflict. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to recall that during the meetings of Prime Minister Panić with Prime Minister Demirel and Foreign Minister Djukić with Foreign Minister Chetin, as well as in other contacts with the Turkish side, it clearly expressed its position that the solution of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina can be achieved only by peaceful means, on the basis of equal respect for legitimate rights of all three peoples. It was pointed out on a number of occasions that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against this ex-Yugoslav Republic and that it is ready to recognize it after a legitimate government is formed, composed of representatives of all three national communities. Yugoslavia strongly condemned the practice of ethnic cleansing and violation of human rights no matter whom they are committed by. It was also proposed to establish a corridor over the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina, on which cooperation was subsequently established with international humanitarian organizations and numerous countries, including Turkey. It is particularly important that the scope and intensity of armed clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been noticeably reduced in good part due to the efforts of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. At this moment efforts should be focused on restoring peace and on humanitarian aspects of the problem with the aim of reducing the suffering of the population - members of all three peoples.

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"Bearing that in mind, as well as the gravity and far-reaching effects of possible negative consequences of the decision of the Turkish Government not only for the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina but for the entire region, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its hope that the Government of Turkey will desist from this dangerous course and accept the need for finding a political solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina as the only possible solution and thus influence the Muslim side to accept the peace option. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reiterates its readiness to continue to contribute to joint efforts invested in bringing about an end to the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in achieving a generally acceptable joint solution and would appreciate it if its position were met with understanding and support by the Turkish side."



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ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of an official statement, issued by a responsible source in the Republic of Yemen, concerning developments in the situation in Somalia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

An official spokesman for SABA, the Yemeni news agency, has made the following statement concerning developments in the situation in Somalia:

"The Republic of Yemen has been following the tragic and painful developments that have overtaken the fraternal Somali people and have acquired the proportions of a national catastrophe to which tens of thousands of Somalis have fallen victim. The Yemeni Government evinced its sympathy with its Somali brothers by taking in the many refugees who fled for their lives from the inferno of the civil war. At the same time, it made strenuous efforts to urge all of the Somali parties to endeavour to devise a formula for national reconciliation that would ensure the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Somalia and contain the devastating civil war. Our country shall spare no effort to pursue these endeavours.

"The crisis then fermented and the tragedy was intensified to the extent that it became a focus of concern to the entire international community, prompting the Security Council to adopt its resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992 authorizing the dispatch of a military force to assist in relief for the people of Somalia and in mitigating its suffering.

"The Yemeni Government welcomes the adoption of the Security Council resolution with a view to halting the tragedy and suffering of the Somali people, and it expresses its readiness to cooperate with the international effort in the framework of the United Nations.

"Within the limits of its capacities, it will contribute to the humanitarian effort in the hope that the international community will be able to stay the tragedy as soon as possible and help the Somali people resume its normal life free from hunger or fear and in peace and stability."



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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 22
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY
AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Permanent
Representative of Haiti to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 5 December 1992 addressed to you by the Prime Minister of Haiti, Mr. René Préval, on the subject of the current situation in Haiti (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 22, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fritz LONGCHAMP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 December 1992 from the Prime Minister of Haiti
addressed to the Secretary-General

One year ago to the day, in my capacity as Constitutional Prime Minister of the Government of Haiti, I appealed through the United Nations to all Heads of State and Government of the States Members of the Organization.

Today, from the depths of the exile to which I have been consigned in my own country for almost a year and three months by the bloody military coup d'état of 30 September 1991, I come once again to make heard the voice of a people suffering in its determination to build, peacefully and armed only with its right and its Constitution, a nation in which freedom, justice and democracy for each and every man and woman become a reality and pervade the country's institutions.

More than 400,000 Haitians, compelled to flee their homes and their workplace, live in constant fear for their lives and those of their families. Indeed, at any time of day and especially in the night, unrestrained soldiers, armed with sophisticated weapons and assisted by the savage "tontons macoutes", terrorize, attack, beat, rape and kill with impunity children, women, young people, elderly people, farmers, city-dwellers, workers, lawyers, members of religious communities, and so forth - in short, citizens whose only crime is their lack of a weapon with which to defend themselves.

Yesterday, the day before and last week, hundreds of students were brutally attacked right on the grounds of the State University of Haiti, at the Damien Faculty of Agronomy and in several other faculties. The outcome was at least 60 wounded, several seriously, dozens of young men and women imprisoned and a dozen missing. As I compose these lines, two of the students who suffered at the hands of soldiers at Damien last Thursday have succumbed as a result of their ill treatment. The bodies of three students reported missing have just been found in the morgue at the State University of Haiti hospital.

This has been going on for 15 months! More than 5,000 people have been shot to death or have died from torture or ill treatment! Hundreds are missing! There have been more than 50,000 boat people, hundreds of whom have perished at sea and most of whom have been returned to their country where they languish with their families in fear and in unspeakable conditions.

And here we are on the eve of 16 December, the date on which, exactly one year ago, I wrote:

"On 16 December 1990, the Haitian people enthusiastically held democratic and honest elections characterized throughout the Republic by massive voter participation."

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Let us switch countries for a minute and go to Central America, to El Salvador. Thanks to the efforts of the United Nations, a rather unusual event has been unfolding over the past few days: weapons and military equipment are being turned in and destroyed by the very people who for 15 years considered those weapons and equipment to be their only recourse, the only means they had of forcing the regime in power to give way to law and democracy.

With the persevering assistance of the United Nations, the people of El Salvador have at last been allowed to see the dawning of hope for the prompt re-establishment of law and democracy in their land, so long wracked by war. Their path could be described as moving from violence to peace through armed violence.

Cannot the Haitian people, which has stubbornly sought the restoration of law and democracy through law and its Constitution rather than through armed violence, follow a different path?

The lawful and democratic State which the Haitian people overwhelmingly chose on 16 December 1990 with the help of the United Nations has been destroyed by the bloody assault on the legitimate and constitutional Government by the Haitian Army on 30 September 1991. During the 15 months that this aggression has continued, has not the resistance of the vast majority of the Haitian people, both inside and outside the country, demonstrated beyond a doubt the determination of that people to rectify, not by weapons or violence but by peaceful means, the insult done to law and democracy?

What, then, is stopping the United Nations, which did so much to enable El Salvador to achieve peace and democracy, even by means of armed violence, from coming to the aid of the Haitian people so that Haiti can re-establish peace and democracy without resorting to armed violence?

Is there a quota of dead, maimed, displaced persons or boat people which countries and peoples must meet before the community of nations needs to feel concerned? Does the international community's conscience have to wait until the television stations of the world show close-ups of piles of bodies or hundreds of thousands of sunken faces distorted by fear, suffering, hunger or disease before it can respond, or even be moved?

Is it possible that the United Nations would let the situation degenerate to the point that the Haitian people would feel compelled to follow a path it has thus far rejected, namely reclaiming peace and democracy by means of armed violence, only to be subsequently criticized for making that choice?

Such a choice can be avoided only if the United Nations uses every means at its disposal to force the handful of criminals who organize, control and maintain the repression to relinquish their ill-gotten gains by means of an effectively applied and scrupulously observed embargo aimed at cutting off their ammunition, weapons, fuel supplies and logistical support.

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English
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On behalf of a people that has chosen to be a martyr for freedom, by right and by democracy, I am asking you, Heads of State and Government, Members of the United Nations, to consider this vital question which I address today to the conscience of the international community, following the example of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Head of the Haitian State recognized by all Governments Members of the United Nations.

(Signed) René Préval
Constitutional Prime Minister
of the legitimate Government
of the Republic of Haiti



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10 December 1992
ENGLISH
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AND SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO
THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
OR MEMBERS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, CONTAINING A FURTHER
APPEAL FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FINANCING OF THE
UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

I have the honour to write to you about the critical financial situation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Even though the United Nations share is less than a third of the total cost of UNFICYP, receipts continue to fall short of the Organization's share of expenditure. I have repeatedly expressed my concern about this situation, which is a major preoccupation for the Governments of the troop-contributing countries. It is most unfair that these countries should have to absorb such a disproportionate share of the cost of UNFICYP.

As of the end of October 1992, the accumulated shortfall in the UNFICYP Special Account for the mandate period ending 15 December 1992 is estimated at \$197.1 million. As regards the current period, only \$3.4 million has so far been pledged or received against projected expenditure estimated at some \$15.4 million (see annex for details of the current financial situation). As a result, the United Nations has been able to meet the claims of troop-contributing countries only up to December 1981. It is clear that this highly unsatisfactory situation must not be allowed to continue.

The vital peace-keeping role of UNFICYP has been unanimously stressed by the Security Council time and again and its mandate has been repeatedly extended by the Council. The Force continues to make an indispensable contribution to maintaining calm on the island, a condition which is clearly necessary for my ongoing efforts to negotiate a political settlement.

Given the necessary role played by UNFICYP and the precarious financial situation in which it finds itself, I should be most grateful if you would convey to your Government my urgent appeal for a voluntary financial contribution. It is my hope that your Government will find it possible to respond generously so as to enable this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations to continue.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Financing and financial position of the United Nations
Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

In accordance with Security Council resolution 186 (1964) on the establishment of UNFICYP, the costs of the Force are being met by the Governments providing the contingents and by voluntary contributions received for this purpose by the United Nations. In addition, the Government of Cyprus provides, at no cost to the United Nations, areas for the headquarters, camps and other premises of UNFICYP.

Under existing arrangements, the troop-contributing Governments make available to the United Nations troops whose regular pay and allowances and normal matériel expenses they have agreed to pay themselves. In addition, these Governments have agreed to finance at their own expense, as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus, certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP. Both these cost elements currently amount to some \$32.8 million for each six-month period. They represent some 68 per cent of the total cost of maintaining UNFICYP.

The United Nations is responsible for financing entirely through voluntary contributions received from Governments (a) the operational expenditures (i.e. administrative and logistic support) incurred by UNFICYP; and (b) certain extra and extraordinary costs incurred by the troop-contributing Governments for which they seek reimbursement. These expenditures are currently in the order of some \$15.4 million for the six-month period ending 15 December 1992.

Since 1964, 78 countries have provided voluntary financial support to UNFICYP totalling approximately \$478 million. However, the contributions received for each extension period have consistently fallen short of the amount required to meet the direct costs of the Force for which the United Nations is responsible. As a result, the shortfall in the UNFICYP Special Account as at 31 October 1992 for the six-month period ending 15 December 1992 is estimated at \$197.1 million. The status of contributions received for the last four mandate periods is shown in the attached table.

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR
THE LATEST FOUR MANDATE PERIODS AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1992

(United States dollars equivalent)

Country	Mandate period			
	59th	60th	61st	62nd
	16/12/90 15/06/91	16/06/91 15/12/91	16/12/91 15/06/92	16/06/92 15/12/92
Australia a/	49 995	49 995	-	-
Austria a/, b/	125 000	125 000	-	-
Belgium	152 927	152 926	154 369	154 369
Brunei Darussalam	1 500	-	-	-
Canada a/	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Denmark a/, b/	127 016	-	-	-
Finland a/	-	-	-	-
France	88 496	88 496	-	-
Germany	856 360	856 360	905 107	905 107
Greece	400 000	400 000	500 000	500 000
Iceland	6 135	6 134	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	5 000	5 000
Ireland a/	-	-	-	-
Italy	200 000	200 000	200 000	-
Jamaica	250	-	-	-
Japan	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
Liechtenstein	500	500	-	-
Luxembourg	4 677	4 677	19 186	19 185
Malta	500	500	456	456
Norway	305 008	305 007	305 000	-
Pakistan	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
Panama	-	-	250	250
Philippines	211	-	-	-
Spain	86 996	86 997	95 982	95 982
Sweden a/, b/	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1 063 830	1 063 830	1 048 951	1 048 951
Thailand	500	500	-	-
United Kingdom a/, b/	1 422 418	1 433 978	829 854	-
United States	4 336 000	4 187 000	4 187 000	-
Venezuela	2 491	2 491	2 500	2 500
Zaire	1 000	1 000	-	-
Total	9 933 310	9 666 891	8 955 155	3 433 300

a/ Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP.

b/ Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against amounts due to the Government.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests that all United Nations bodies with a presence in the former Yugoslavia collate information in their possession concerning continuing violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and submit this information to the Commission of Experts established by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992.

Based on the preliminary findings and recommendations of the International League for Human Rights, issued on 3 December 1992, it appears that such information has not yet been collated systemically or fully.

In addition, we request that you kindly submit to the Security Council as early as possible the report requested by it under resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 summarizing the information on violations of humanitarian law made available to the Security Council and recommending additional measures that might be appropriate in response to the information.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24940
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992,

Recalling the letter of the President of the Security Council dated 25 November 1992 conveying its agreement to the Secretary-General's proposal to send an exploratory mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/24852),

Noting the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 December 1992 (S/24923),

Concerned about possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,

Welcoming the presence of a mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Considering the request by the Government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for a United Nations presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Recalling Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General (S/24923);
2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish a presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as recommended by him in his report (S/24923), and so to inform the authorities of Albania and those of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

3. Requests the Secretary-General to deploy immediately the military, civil affairs, and administrative personnel recommended in his report, and that he deploy the police monitors immediately upon receiving the consent of the Government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to do so;

4. Urges the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to coordinate closely with the CSCE mission there;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the implementation of this resolution;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.



Security Council

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S/24941
16 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Recalling also the statement of the President of the Security Council of 27 October 1992, 1/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 December 1992, 2/

Stressing the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique 3/ and to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Noting the efforts made so far by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to maintain the cease-fire, and expressing concern over the delays in initiating some of the major tasks arising from the General Peace Agreement,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative for Mozambique who will be in overall charge of United Nations activities in support of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique as well as the dispatch to Mozambique of a team of twenty-five military observers, as approved by resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1/ S/24719.

2/ S/24892 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

3/ S/24635, annex.

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 December 1992 2/ and the recommendations contained therein;

2. Decides to establish a United Nations Operation in Mozambique as proposed by the Secretary-General and in line with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, and requests the Secretary-General in planning and executing the deployment of the Operation to seek economies through, inter alia, phased deployment and to report regularly on what is achieved in this regard;

3. Further decides that the United Nations Operation in Mozambique is established for a period until 31 October 1993 in order to accomplish the objectives described in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Calls upon the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to cooperate fully with the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and to respect scrupulously the cease-fire and all the commitments entered into under the Agreement, and stresses that the full respect of these commitments constitutes a necessary condition for the fulfilment by the United Nations Operation in Mozambique of its mandate;

5. Demands that all parties and others concerned in Mozambique take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and all other personnel deployed pursuant to this and prior resolutions;

6. Endorses the approach in paragraphs 30 and 51 of the Secretary-General's report as regards the timetable for the electoral process, and invites the Secretary-General to consult closely with all the parties on the precise timing of and preparations for the presidential and legislative elections as well as on a precise timetable for the implementation of the other major aspects of the Agreement and to report back to the Council on this as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 31 March 1993;

7. Calls upon the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to finalize, in close coordination with the interim Special Representative, as soon as possible organizational and logistical preparations for the demobilization process;

8. Encourages Member States to respond positively to requests made to them by the Secretary-General to contribute personnel and equipment to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

9. Further encourages Member States to contribute voluntarily to United Nations activities in support of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, and requests United Nations programmes and specialized agencies to provide appropriate assistance and support for the implementation of the major tasks arising from the Agreement;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments and to submit a further report to the Council by 31 March 1993;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/775
S/24942
10 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 87 (b)
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the declaration of the European Community and its member States on Somalia, issued at Brussels on 7 December 1992 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its enclosure as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 87 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Declaration on Somalia issued at Brussels on
7 December 1992 by the European Community

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia continues to cause the gravest concern. The increasing looting of aid supplies and obstruction to their distribution cannot be accepted.

The European Community and its member States fully support the adoption on 3 December of United Nations Security Council resolution 794 (1992), which constitutes an important development in international law, since it authorizes the United Nations Secretary-General and Member States to cooperate to provide for a multinational force to establish a secure environment for the delivery of emergency and relief supplies. They welcome the humanitarian efforts made by the European Community and its member States and the contributions of a number of member States to the force as a European initiative. The swift deployment of the force is vital to the success of the efforts of non-governmental organizations and international agencies to bring food to the starving in conditions of security. They attach particular importance to ensuring the safety of the personnel involved in the relief effort.

The European Community and its member States reaffirm their full support for existing United Nations operations and the efforts by Ambassador Kittani. They hope that the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 794 (1992) will encourage national reconciliation that will lead to a lasting political settlement.



General Assembly Security Council

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S/24943
10 December 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative to
Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine adopted on 9 December 1992 in connection with the adoption by the Seventh Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation of a decision whereby it assigned the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation to take up the issue of the status of the city of Sevastopol (see annex).

I would be grateful if you have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement adopted on 9 December 1992 by the Presidium of the
Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine

On 5 December 1992, the Seventh Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation adopted a decision whereby it assigned the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation to consider the issue of the status of the city of Sevastopol.

This decision cannot be considered anything but yet another flagrant attempt to put forward territorial claims upon Ukraine, and as a brazen violation by the Russian Federation of the spirit and letter of the Treaty between Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of 19 November 1990 and the principles of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 8 December 1991, in which it is stated that Ukraine and the Russian Federation recognize and respect each other's territorial integrity and the non-violability of the existing borders.

The decision in question is a glaring interference into Ukraine's internal affairs directed against the traditional relations of friendship, mutual respect, good neighbourly relations between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, against the development of the inter-State relations between Ukraine and Russia on the principles of equal cooperation and partnership.

In this connection, the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine states that any encroachments on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine will be considered in Ukraine as a blatant violation of the existing status quo in Europe, the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other generally recognized principles and norms of international law. The Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine resolutely rejects the attempts to create artificially one more problem in the inter-State relations between the two countries. The city of Sevastopol is an integral part of Ukraine and its status can be determined only by Ukraine and by no other country than Ukraine.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24944
11 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
MISSION OF CHILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the recommendation made in his note dated 26 October 1992, concerning implementation of Security Council resolution 778 (1992).

In that connection, the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations has the honour to inform him that the Empresa Nacional del Petroleo, which is responsible for marketing petroleum products in Chile, has stated that there are no proceeds of sales of either crude petroleum or petroleum by-products owned by the Government of Iraq. It also indicated that there are no stocks of crude or of products owned by that country.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24945
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note of 26 October 1992 concerning the implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 778 (1992).

The Permanent Representative wishes to advise that, following enquiries of appropriate authorities, there is no evidence of Iraqi assets in New Zealand. Arrangements are in place to monitor banking transactions for such evidence.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24946
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to his note of 14 October 1992 requesting the New Zealand authorities to provide any information relating to violations of humanitarian law, in the context of paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992).

Because the New Zealand Government has no representation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and receives no direct information, the New Zealand authorities are unable to assist the Secretary-General in this regard.

For the same reasons, the New Zealand authorities have no information at their disposal in the context of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992), which the Secretary-General referred to the Permanent Representative in his note of 25 August.

With regard to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 770 (1992), New Zealand has helped to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance through its participation in the United Nations Protection Force. In addition, during 1992, New Zealand has also provided assistance through grants to the International Committee of the Red Cross (NZ\$50,000) for victims of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as to the United Nations Children's Fund (NZ\$50,000).

New Zealand has also accepted 50 ex-detainees from prison camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina and up to 150 of their family members under the New Zealand refugee quota. Immigration procedures are also being eased for 150 relatives of New Zealanders of Yugoslav origin who have been affected by the conflict in the region.



Security Council

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S/24947
11 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF OMAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note dated 26 October 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 778 (1992), has the honour to reconfirm that the Government of the Sultanate of Oman has no commercial dealings in petroleum and petroleum products with Iraq.



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 97 (c)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from
His Excellency Dr. Momcilo Grubac, Minister for Human Rights and the Rights of
Minorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex
circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda
item 97 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Minister for Human Rights and
the Rights of Minorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, on 17 November 1992 (A/47/666-S/24809), and the draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia", adopted by the Third Committee of the General Assembly on 4 December 1992 (A/C.3/47/L.79/Rev.1), I would like to draw your attention to the following.

1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully supports the activities of the United Nations aimed at improving the situation of human rights and humanitarian law in the territories of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia still affected by the armed conflict, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Certain progress has been made in seeking a global and peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, above all in the framework of the International Conference in Geneva.

However, the main objective, peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has not been achieved yet. All the factors involved, as well as the entire international community, are expected to do all in their power to stop the war and grave humanitarian tragedy and find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

2. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, although not a party to the conflict, is making every effort and using all its influence, within its possibilities, to bring about an end to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has fully accepted all the decisions and principles of the London Conference, and considers that their consistent implementation is the only way to stop this senseless and bloody war.

In that context, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that full and consistent compliance with the following principles is essential:

- comprehensive solution to the crisis by peaceful means with the assistance of the United Nations, the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE);
- with respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina, a peaceful solution should be based on full agreement of its three constituent nations - Muslims, Serbs and Croats;

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- inviolability of existing borders between the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, except for their changes through peaceful arrangements;
- respect for internationally recognized and accepted obligations and standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities;
- condemnation and cessation of the policy and practice of ethnic cleansing by whomever it is committed and wherever it occurred;
- provision and unhampered urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- compliance with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

3. The basic and primary goal is to achieve a lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that respect, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has already taken the following steps:

- it has invested great efforts and made a considerable contribution to the lifting of the siege of Sarajevo under the supervision of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR);
- it supported the decision that a mixed military working group be in permanent session;
- it fully supported the Declaration of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia of 13 October 1992 (S/24795, annex IV). During the recent talks between President Cosić and Prime Minister Panić with the Co-Chairmen, Mr. Vance and Lord Owen in Belgrade, Yugoslavia strongly supported the grounding of all military planes and other aircraft of the Serbian side in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Banja Luka airfield, also under UNPROFOR supervision;
- to dispel any allegations of its involvement in any military operations in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has insisted since last July that United Nations monitors be placed at all airfields of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and along the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia;
- the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has exerted all its influence to bring about an agreement between the Bosnian Serbs and UNPROFOR on deploying United Nations observers at 11 locations around Sarajevo in order to place the heavy artillery of Bosnian Serbs under supervision;

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- the last member of the Yugoslav Army was withdrawn in May 1992, as has been confirmed in the Secretary-General's report and by the European Community;
- the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal Government have issued orders to the effect of fully preventing the creation of paramilitary forces and their movement from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against Bosnia and Herzegovina or any other republic of the former Yugoslavia. That has been clearly stated in the Declaration of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly of 27 April 1992 (A/46/915, annex II) and in the Joint Statement of 19 October 1992 by Presidents Cosić and Izetbegović (S/24795, annex V) reaffirming their commitments to the inviolability of the existing borders, other than through changes reached by peaceful agreement. Moreover, they reaffirmed that a comprehensive political solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be found between Muslims, Serbs and Croats, the three constituent nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina within the International Conference at Geneva.

4. The heart of the matter is that the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a civil, ethnic and religious war between Muslims, Serbs and Croats - three peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnian Serbs have lived there from time immemorial. They had their state in Bosnia and Herzegovina centuries before the Ottoman Empire occupied those regions and before Islam was introduced there. Therefore, they cannot be called "aggressors". Calls for their "withdrawal" are equal to calls for ethnic cleansing of a whole nation from their own territory.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot be the aggressor either since there are no Yugoslav troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be the Republic of Croatia. The regular and well-armed forces, numbering between 40,000 and 60,000 troops, have been fighting in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is also recorded in the Security Council documents as well as in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly (A/47/747). It is therefore imperative to condemn such a behaviour and take necessary measures in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Croatia's obvious aggression. Or otherwise, it would seem that some obvious aggressions are tolerated.

By distorting and ignoring the facts, a false picture has unfortunately been projected to the international public, which is not helping the resolution of the conflict. One-sided condemnation of the Serbs is not only unjust but it further exacerbates the conflict. What is needed instead is an

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objective assessment of the responsibility of all the three warring parties. Just as facts must be established objectively, however distressing they may be, so must the blame for atrocities be attributed to all perpetrators irrespective of their national origin and without political or, in particular, religious prejudice. Pinning the blame all too easily on one of the parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only undermine the general efforts to end the war and stop the violations of human rights in those territories.

Mr. Mazowiecki's report leads to the conclusion that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is responsible for acts of Serbs who are not citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and who live outside its territory. These citizens and those territories are outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Such accusations and unfounded condemnations, in which respect Mr. Mazowiecki's report is no exception, do not contribute to upgrading the protection of human rights.

The premature recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the European Community, as admitted by many, including Lord Carrington and Mr. Cyrus Vance, directly contributed to the outbreak of the war and dramatically increased the suffering of the people and the number of victims.

5. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed office in very difficult circumstances. The country was adversely affected by the consequences of the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the outbreak of the armed conflict, coupled with grave economic problems exacerbated by the United Nations sanctions as well as the burden of a huge number of refugees, etc. Against this backdrop, the Federal Government undertook a number of measures with a view to promoting human rights and their genuine protection. All this has been done in cooperation with the authorities of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro.

6. In the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, there is no policy or practice of ethnic cleansing. Yugoslavia has unequivocally condemned and rejected the policy and practice of ethnic cleansing irrespective of where and against which people it is being pursued. Perpetrators of individual incidents in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been, and will be, brought to justice.

7. Over 600,000 refugees, not only Serbs but also about 40,000 Muslims and members of other nations, have been taken in by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia without any discrimination whatsoever, and the number of refugees is constantly growing. All these unfortunate people have received equal treatment, with full respect for the main refugee principle of "non-refoulement". Their misfortune is additionally exacerbated by the harsh sanctions of the international community imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Unfortunately, the report of the Special Rapporteur and the draft resolution adopted in the Third Committee fail to attach due attention to this

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grave humanitarian problem. The fact has been systematically ignored that over half a million Serbian refugees have fled Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina because of the terror and repressive measures undertaken by the Muslim and Croatian military and paramilitary forces.

The international public is insufficiently familiar with the suffering and position of Serbs outside Serbia, especially in Croatia, who are subject to permanent pressure, dismissal from work, conversion to Catholicism by force, and all other forms of discrimination, as well as to well-known forms of ethnic cleansing, as was the case with ethnic cleansing of Serbs by Croats in the region of Western Slavonia, where 180 villages were cleansed of Serbs. As a result, more than 200,000 Serbs from Croatia sought refuge in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On the other side, the territories of Western Herzegovina and the valley of the Neretva river are now completely ethnically clean. The territory is now inhabited only by Croats. There are no Serbs or Muslims living there anymore. In his report, Mr. Mazowiecki failed to mention this obvious and systematic ethnic cleansing which can be qualified as a cleansing of huge proportions by the size of the territory and number of people it covered.

8. In regard to the reports of the Special Rapporteur, the Federal Government supports the conclusions in Mr. Mazowiecki's second report under points (a) to (d) and is prepared to help in their implementation, just as it is prepared to provide, regardless of its limited possibilities, humanitarian relief to all the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina, irrespective of religion or nationality.

The Federal Government agrees with the conclusions set out in paragraph 130 of the third report of the Special Rapporteur on the implementation of the Geneva Conventions (A/47/666-S/24809). However, they cannot relate to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, since there has not been nor is there an armed conflict in its territory.

9. Regarding those sections of Mr. Mazowiecki's report dealing with the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly in Kosovo and Metohija, Vojvodina and those parts of the country designated as "Sandzak", there are a number of inaccuracies not reflecting the true state of affairs.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, aware of the serious and complex nature of the problems existing in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija, has given the highest priority to efforts to resolve them. Its policy is based on the following premises:

- the solution to the problems in Kosovo and Metohija should proceed from full respect and protection for human rights and freedoms, as well as from the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and inviolability of its borders;

- Kosovo and Metohija should have its autonomy within the framework of the legal system of Serbia and Yugoslavia;
- solution to all problems should be sought in dialogue, peacefully and step by step, by taking up specific questions and, above all, without preconditions.

The report of the CSCE mission which visited Kosovo and Metohija last June stated that it had noticed no unusual military activity and that no military activities had been undertaken against the population of Kosovo and Metohija.

The main obstacle to stabilizing the situation and reaching a lasting solution in Kosovo and Metohija is not the violation of human rights but the policy and practice of secession pursued over a long period by leaders of some Albanian minority political parties. The policy which they pursue is that of a total boycott of the State whose citizens they are, which represents a dangerous precedent for all multinational States.

In spite of all our efforts to bring about a democratic solution to all human and minority rights problems, through negotiation with the representatives of the Albanian minority, some factors and States are eager to provoke an armed conflict in Kosovo and Metohija. For example, Albania is directly engaged in this, inter alia, supporting separatists in Kosovo and Metohija and requesting the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from the region. This policy of Albania and the support of some other countries in this respect constitutes a direct threat not only to the political dialogue embarked upon in Kosovo and Metohija but also to the peace and stability of the entire region.

As regards the assessment of the situation in Vojvodina and the so-called Sandzak region presented in the report, it is not based on facts and does not correspond to reports of other international governmental and non-governmental organisations.

10. In conclusion, I would like to draw your attention to the statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 24 November 1992 (A/47/712-S/24844, annex) in connection with some parts of the second report submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (A/47/635-S/24766), as well as to the report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (A/C.3/47/12, annex) which was submitted to and considered by the Human Rights Committee at its forty-sixth session, held at Geneva from 19 October to 6 November 1992.

(Signed) Momcilo GRUBAC
